The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 20th inst.)

THE fine fast sailing British built Ship "ROBERT SMALL," Captain DARKE, has two commodious stern Cabins disengaged, well suited for one or two families. Apply on board, or to FORBES & Co., Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

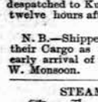
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 9th July, with Passengers and Cargo touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 100 H. P., Captain F. BLAKE-MORE, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY."

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 5 P.M., on SATURDAY, 16th July, 1864.

For freight apply to the

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 7th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship Sesostris, from London, that the ship is unavoidably delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to charge Demurrage at the rate of Company's Rupees ——— per day, which may be found more convenient for Owing to the limited accommodation which the Godown at present incurs very great risk of fire, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is hereby called.

RATHBONE, STEWART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th July 1864.

"TUCKY" will full Poop in Dock, and will be ready for cargo on the 15th instant. She offers spacious accommodation for Passengers, and carrying a Surgeon, is desirable for Families wishing to proceed to England in July. Apply to Captain TOM, BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of { W H & Co. / L V } 550 Casks Alum, per *Worcestshire*, from London, consigned to our order, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 4th July 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to the ship to land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Cossack*, E. DURHAM, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,

Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Cossack*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *SHANNON*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instruction that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Shannon*.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *CAMPBELL*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instructions that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Campbell*.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar, Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissions or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

NOTICES.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kinly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain LAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શિપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरिएन्टल शिपओनींग असोशिएशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. RAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

UNITED MECANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 18th July 1864, at 3 P. M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXIX. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Resolution "That, of the words in brackets in the 3rd para: of the Memorandum of Association, the two words "Except Banking" be expunged, so as to admit of discount and other such business being done."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND PROPERTY SITUATED AT KURRACHEE.—To be sold at Kurrachee a large and pucka-built Dwelling House, situated in a quarter of the Town best adapted for private residences, being healthy, commanding fine views of Monora and the Harbor and in addition adjacent to the Public Offices and Church.

Also, a lot of valuable land, situated next to Messrs. Tyabjee & Co.'s Office, and in close proximity to the Custom House, directly opposite the McLeod Road (leading to the Railway station).

The lot comprises 3,733 square yards, bounded on the East by the Sea Wall, on the South by Bunder Road, on the West by a road leading to the native mercantile part of Kurrachee.

Plans of the Property may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ROBERTS, GRANT & Co., Kurrachee, and full particulars will be supplied by them or at the Office of the owners.

A. PASSMORE & Co., Kurrachee.
PASSMORE & Co., Bombay.

21st June 1864.

NOTICE.—HEARSON, COULSON AND Co., 2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods, which are now being unpacked. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Pelanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY! Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and are the only complete Clocks of the kind sold. Agents for the above. Price from 200 Rs. to 450 Rs. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards, Rings, 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c. Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c. E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Vapourizers, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Washs, &c., a lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Barry, the Elite &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match. A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Cambridge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best London-made Boots and Shoes, Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

N. B.—A consignment of the following Goods expected daily, viz. Brandies, Wines, good English Yellow Soap in boxes, Candles for House and Carriage use, Hats, Umbrellas, &c. of which due notice will be given.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July 1864, athalf-past one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the meeting :—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rs. 1,000 each, and that for each and every share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each be issued and that for each C. share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each not fully paid-up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted—No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of Shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, twenty Shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Actringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy exerts a great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER ,late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. D'SILVA.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A duly qualified Surgeon to take charge of Troops proceeding to London per ship *Robert Small*, to sail about 20th July. Apply to Capt. DARKE on board, or to FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

R. ROBERTSON is no longer authorized to collect Money on my account.

5th July 1864. A. ALLAN.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

PRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.

Makes advances on approved Securities.

Negotiates Loans, &c.

Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures. By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the last day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Delhi, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. C. CURRY.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays.	
	Mixed.			Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Balsar.....Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	8	59	Berajree	7	0
Becleemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad ...	8	38
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad.....	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund.....	9	52
Sucheen	9	36	Wassad	10	26
Surat	10	33	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P.	M.
Sion.....	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	41	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum.....	1	38
Uncleeur.....	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Uncleeur.....	2	45
Chumargaum.....	2	3	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion.....	4	3
Etola	3	10	Amrolee	4	32
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund.....	5	28	Nowsaree	6	10
Neriad.....	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad ...	6	52	Becleemora.....	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Balsar .....Arr.	7	45

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING (LIMITED).—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and interest shall not have been paid on the 10th July, next, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rampart Row, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company :—

Second Call of Rs. 50 due 31st October 1863 : Third Call of Rs. 50 due 24th March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

ઓમ્બે કનતરાકત અને બીલડીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

शेर डीलव्हरीने अथर.

अथर ईंग्लांथी आपवामां आवेछे के शथमा शेरोनी ऊपर नीचे जथावेला हथता अने वीआज, २० भी जुलाई शुधीमां कोने केाल आरपरऽ भे'क आइ ईनडीआ, आशातरेलीआ अने आछनामां, नहीं आछवामां आवशेतेा, तेवा शथमा शेरेा रद थाडल करी अे कंमपनी पेातानां कामभां भगाडशे. बीजेा हथतेा (३५०) ७१ भी आछतेाभर १८६४नेा. तीजेा हथतेा (३५०) २४ भी भारच १८६४ नेा.

घरेडतरोनां हुकमथी

अे० कमींग, शेकरेतारी.

मुथाईनी ता० ७० भी जुन १८६४.

मुंबई कंत्राकट आणि बांधकाम कंपनी लिमीटेड.

शेयर होल्डर सांच.

जाहीर खबर दीखीजाते एथीजें थर्व शेर ज्या जबर खाली छोडीले काल आणि याज थे त्या जुलाई महीन्याचे १० वे तारीखेस राम पाटेरे वर शारटर आंक आफ ईंडथा आहीनीं था औणि ज्यानां ईमभे जर भरखे नाहीं तर ईढे प्रमाणे कंपनीचे हिताकरीता रद केले जातील.

दुसरा काल ५० रु. भरखा ३१ आकटेांबर १८६३.

तीसरा काल ५० रु. भरखा २४ मारच १८६४.

उरेकटरचे हुकमा वरुन
थे. कमींग.
सकरटारी.

मुंबई ता. ३० जुन १८६४.

NOTICES.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

R. ROBERTSON is no longer authorized to collect Money on my account.

5th July 1864. A. ALLAN.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

PRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.

Makes advances on approved Securities.

Negotiates Loans, &c.

Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures. By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the last day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Delhi, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. C. CURRY.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays.	
	Mixed.			Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Balsar.....Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	8	59	Berajree	7	0
Becleemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad ...	8	38
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad.....	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund.....	9	52
Sucheen	9	36	Wassad	10	26
Surat	10	33	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P.	M.
Sion.....	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	41	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum.....	1	38
Uncleeur.....	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Uncleeur.....	2	45
Chumargaum.....	2	3	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion.....	4	3
Etola	3	10	Amrolee	4	32
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund.....	5	28	Nowsaree	6	10
Neriad.....	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad ...	6	52	Becleemora.....	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Balsar .....Arr.	7	45

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING (LIMITED).—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and interest shall not have been paid on the 10th July, next, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rampart Row, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company :—

Second Call of Rs. 50 due 31st October 1863 : Third Call of Rs. 50 due 24th March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

ઓમ્બે કનતરાકત અને બીલડીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

शेर डीलव्हरीने अथर.

अथर ईंग्लांथी आपवामां आवेछे के शथमा शेरोनी ऊपर नीचे जथावेला हथता अने वीआज, २० भी जुलाई शुधीमां कोने केाल आरपरऽ भे'क आइ ईनडीआ, आशातरेलीआ अने आछनामां, नहीं आछवामां आवशेतेा, तेवा शथमा शेरेा रद थाडल करी अे कंमपनी पेातानां कामभां भगाडशे. बीजेा हथतेा (३५०) ७१ भी आछतेाभर १८६४नेा. तीजेा हथतेा (३५०) २४ भी भारच १८६४ नेा.

घरेडतरोनां हुकमथी

अे० कमींग, शेकरेतारी.

मुथाईनी ता० ७० भी जुन १८६४.

मुंबई कंत्राकट आणि बांधकाम कंपनी लिमीटेड.

शेयर होल्डर सांच.

जाहीर खबर दीखीजाते एथीजें थर्व शेर ज्या जबर खाली छोडीले काल आणि याज थे त्या जुलाई महीन्याचे १० वे तारीखेस राम पाटेरे वर शारटर आंक आफ ईंडथा आहीनीं था औणि ज्यानां ईमभे जर भरखे नाहीं तर ईढे प्रमाणे कंपनीचे हिताकरीता रद केले जातील.

दुसरा काल ५० रु. भरखा ३१ आकटेांबर १८६३.

तीसरा काल ५० रु. भरखा २४ मारच

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES ..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:

Published at the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

I HAVE from this day commenced business as a BILL AND SHARE BROKER.

SAPOORJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.

No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."—NOTICE.—Captain NORRIS requests that Shippers of Cargo in the *Owen Glendower* will meet him in the Office of Messrs. MACKEE & Co., Rampart Row, on SATURDAY at 11 o'clock (noon) to arrange for transhipment of the Cargo to another Vessel.

Bombay, 7th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BALCRUSTNA BHARKUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to DR. MANOCKJEE ADUERJEE, all that piece or parcel of Land, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, Colaa Wadi, without the Fort Walls of Bombay; the ground upon which the said House stands containing by admeasurement 266 1-9th square yards or thereabouts; and being bounded on the East by the house of Dr. Manockjee Aduerjee, on the West by Carpenter Lane, on the South by the house of Rama Scpoy, and on the North by the Public Road leading to the Mazagon Bunder. The Ground being registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 320 of Pension and Tax, and the said Messuage or Tenement being assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 137. Any person having any claim upon the said Premises by Way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is requested to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the purchaser, at our Office, in Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 8th day of July 1864.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Comoris*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

As the Railway authorities have discontinued the running of the Night Trains below the Ghauts, for the present, the Public are hereby informed that letters, papers, and parcels posted during the day for Stations on the North Eastern Railway line will be despatched by the next Morning Train, when also letters and papers posted during the night up to 7 A. M., the hour at which the Letter Box is closed, will be sent by this opportunity.

Letters for stations dependant on the South Eastern Railway line posted by 1 o'clock and parcels before 12 noon, will go by the same day's despatch, and those posted after that hour will be despatched next morning when Mails are closed at 8 A. M. up to which time letters and papers can be received.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter on the 12th	8h. 42m. A. M.
New Moon on the 19th	11h. 27m. A. M.
First Quarter on the 26th	1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Festivals, Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	Last Quarter on the 8th.	5 30	6 40	1 21	8 4
Sat.		5 30	6 40	1 55	8 38
Sun.		5 30	6 40	2 12	8 55
Mon.		5 30	6 40	2 31	
Tues.		5 30	6 40	3 13	2 52
Wed.		5 31	6 40	3 56	3 34
Thurs.		5 31	6 39	5 0	4 23
Fri.		5 32	6 39	6 3	6 37

Time—8h. 00m. 56s. 0. 6th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

LONDON	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 29
MAURITIUS	June 28	LAHORE	June 29
MADRAS	May 15	LONDON	June 3
MALTA	May 28	MAURITIUS	June 6
MEERUT	July 1	MADRAS	July 1
PUNJAUB	April 30	MALTA	June 29
PENANG	June 17	MEERUT	May 11
RANGOON	June 18	OUDH	June 29
SUEZ	June 30	PUNJAUB	May 10
SINGAPORE	June 12	PENANG	June 12
	June 8	RANGOON	May 10

Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

Sir Hugh Rose shown more sensibly how genuine are his towards the soldiers of the army in the general order limiting ts to the troops to one dram a instead of two. It is easy to the style and language of the Chief's order; but Sir Hugh rned, no less by his splendid his anxious care for the inter- , the right to an immunity from the petty criticism which blames the egotism of such a phrase as "Sir Hugh has the soldier's welfare at heart." The Chief to whom alone, probably, of living generals, the English nation would, in the event of a European war, look with confidence to lead her armies to victory, and who, during the four years that he has held the most important military command under the Crown of England, has shown a capacity for improving the organization of the military departments and an anxious care for the welfare of the troops in time of peace almost as remarkable as his genius in time of war,—such a man may certainly be pardoned the display of a consciousness of his own merits which in a less renowned general would be fittingly rebuked by sneers and ridicule. We are the more eager to make this acknowledgment because it seems to us that in India more than elsewhere foibles of character which in Europe attract no attention are allowed to obscure the real deserts of distinguished men. Sir Hugh Rose, the military leader whose Central Indian campaign was from first to last illustrated by some of the most brilliant deeds recorded in the annals of war, and who might almost with justice repeat the magnificent boast of Cariolanus—

> If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there
> That, like an eagle in a dovecote, I
> Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli.
> Alone I did it—

is, we shame to say it, the too frequent mark for the jeers and the scandalous small-talk of the Anglo-Indian press. Self-assertion can hardly be deemed a failing in a man so habitually misrepresented and maligned.

The order to which we have referred points out in forcible terms the injurious consequences of the practice of allowing each soldier two drams a day from the canteen. In tropical climates, it is certain that this quantity of raw spirits must do harm to the men, and that many young soldiers are, as Sir Hugh Rose says, led on by it to acquire habits of drunkenness which ruin their prospects for life. No one will deny that one dram a day is as much as, in the true interest of the soldier, the Government ought to allow; and it is satisfactory to find that we have at last a Commander-in-Chief at once determined and popular enough to carry through so great an innovation. But there is one serious omission in Sir Hugh's general order. The Chief omits to specify what is to be done with the money saved to Government by the discontinuance of the second dram every day. The soldiers have an unquestionable right to this money; and, if it be expended for their benefit, we have no doubt that the general feeling of the army will be very favourable to the change. When a similar reform was effected in the Navy, the money saved was religiously taken account of and rendered back to the men in the form of many little luxuries of the table to which they had not previously been accustomed, and which helped to make the food on board ship much more palatable than it had ever been found to be before. Jack Tar, foud as he is of his grog, soon saw the advantage of foregoing part of his allowance of rum for the sake of leading a more comfortable life; and the change effected is now generally allowed to be one of those reforms which have made the Navy so popular that the largest ships find no difficulty in at once getting crews of excellent sailors in any of the seaport towns of England. Of course, it is true, as Sir Hugh Rose remarks, that the soldier has now many agreeable means of occupying his time without taking to drinking; but the circumstance that they can hear lectures or read books, or amuse themselves with various healthful exercises, will not console the men for the loss of their second dram, or keep them from grumbling, unless they are assured that they have some special compensation for what they give up. It seems to us a pity that the order was published without being accompanied with a distinct announcement of the way in which the funds saved by the abolition of the second dram will in future be expended.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The latest intelligence from Central Asia is dated the 9th June from Cabool, and is highly important. On the 14th idem, Major James, the Commissioner of Peshawur, received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan, announcing that on the 2nd June a pitched battle had been fought at Bazgah, near Bameean, between the Ameer's troops, who were thirty thousand strong, with forty-five guns, and his brother Mahomed Afzul Khan, whose forces amounted to about the same number of men and thirty guns. Afzul Khan was defeated with the loss of two thousand men killed, four thousand taken prisoners, and a great portion of his artillery and camp equipage. The Ameer's army had about two thousand casualties. The defeated Sirdar escaped, and was, by last accounts, making for Balkh. Mahomed Azim Khan, another rebellious brother of the Ameer of Cabool, who had to fly from Koorum in May last, after suffering a most ignominious defeat, is still lying *perdu* at Rawul Pindee, within the British territories. The great battle of the 2nd June appears to have been commenced by the artillery on both sides, which kept pounding away for several hours until the troops became impatient and closed with each other in a hand-to-hand encounter with the sword and the dagger, which very speedily brought the contest to an issue. Both armies fought desperately, but victory declared for the Ameer of Caboul, and some two or three thousand of Afzul Khan's men went over to his brother; the remainder retreating in wild disorder, leaving their guns and everything they could not carry behind them. The victory was complete, and the Ameer has celebrated it with great rejoicings and illuminations in his capital of Cabool. The neck of the rebellion seems to be fairly broken, and it is probable there will now be peace in Affghanistan for some time to come, as the forces brought against the Ameer by both his brothers are either destroyed or for the most part amalgamated with his own troops. Shere Mahomed Alli has exhibited much determination, military skill, and personal courage,—virtues that are always appreciated by a semi-barbarous people such as he has been called upon to rule over.

It is now stated that Sir John Lawrence will certainly not send a British force into Bhootan to annex the country, unless the Bhootias demand the fulfilment of the humiliating treaty they extorted from the Governor [illegible] Envoy; and that the only mea[illegible] Government of India will adopt [illegible] insult offered to Mr. Eden will be [illegible] to revenues of certain districts conv[illegible] frontier, which have hitherto paid [illegible] to Bhootan. But surely it cannot be c[illegible]ent with the dignity of the British Governm[illegible] to allow the treaty ceding Assam to these savages to remain in existence. The least that the Viceroy can do is to require that the treaty shall be given up to him, with a formal renunciation of the claims of Bhootan to the cession which Mr. Eden's weakness yielded. With regard to the unfortunate Envoy himself, we leave him to be dealt with as he deserves by the English public. The Calcutta paper which first made known the exact nature of the ill-treatment to which the Envoy had been subjected, and the precise terms of the treaty he had been forced to sign, now offers the defence that "no one who knows Mr. Eden can doubt his courage." We have not the honour of knowing Mr. Eden; but, if his conduct while he represented the British Government was truly described by the *Englishman*, we say that, in submitting to sign a disgraceful treaty under threat of coercion, he showed a want of courage (call it moral or physical as you will) unprecedented in the history of English diplomacy. The English nation, in the old days, used to prescribe to its servants, civil and military, a very high standard of self-sacrificing devotion. It surpassed even the Roman Republic in stern severity, when it had Admiral Byng shot for having neglected to engage the French fleet, and brought Sir Robert Calder to a court-martial for having gained a victory and only captured two of the enemy's ships instead of destroying the whole squadron. In spite of Voltaire's sarcasm, we hold that there may be worse means devised than were taken in Byng's case, *pour encourager les autres*. But Mr. Eden's conduct flatly represents the foreign policy of England in these days, and the great advantages of moral influence; and we have no doubt the Envoy will find a powerful protector in Earl Russell.

In Bombay itself, as the Government is at Poona and the Legislative Council seems to have finally retired from business, Indian politics have dropped completely out of notice, and the whole population has gone mad about shares in the great Back Bay Job. These shares, which were issued last week, have been rendered much more valuable than they would otherwise have been by the introduction into the Notes of Agreement between the Reclamation Company and the Government of two clauses, one of which gives the Company the monopoly of all further grants of land in Back Bay for twenty years after the expiration of the term within which their present contract is to be completed, and the other secures to them the possession of "a portion" (to which no limits are assigned) of the harbour foreshore of Colaba. As if these concessions to its wealthy favourites were not prodigal enough, the Government also (before the shares were issued) renounced its claim to the 400 shares set apart for it by the Promoters. The latter, taking immediate advantage of this supreme act of imbecility, had the 400 shares put up to auction, declaring, with an insolent mockery of public opinion which is justified by the complete success of this nefarious transaction, that they wished to let the "general public" have an interest in the Reclamation Scheme, and took this method of attaining their purpose. The Promoters of course knew full well that the 400 shares would be run up to an extravagant premium, and that they and their friends would consequently make an enormous fortune by the sale. The result must have more than confirmed their wildest expectations. The capital of the Company is two millions sterling, of which one million is called up. The premiums on the 400 shares (one-fifth of the whole number) sold by auction amounted to the sum total of more than a million sterling! Comment is superfluous. After this, one may well admit the propriety of the scheme which an ingenious speculator has in view for connecting Malabar Point with Colaba Point by an iron suspension bridge, for the purpose of establishing direct communication between Government House and the Asylum for Lunatics.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 6TH JULY.

Steame *Singapore* sailed for China.

GALLE, 7TH JULY.

Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

BIMLIPATAM, 7TH JULY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Visagapatam.

A LETTER from Indore informs the *Englishman* that Maharajah Holkar has consented to Mr. Ayrtonn's scheme for a Railway from the Nerbudda to Indore.

THE same paper is informed that a travelling merchant, who was in prison at Bokhara and saw the four Italians imprisoned there, has arrived in Cabul, and stated that the prisoners are only kept by the King for the purpose of getting a ransom for them, and that they are well treated.

SOME short time past the same paper alluded to the sitting of a Secret Committee in England, appointed for the purpose of deciding whether it would be advisable to take over all the French possessions in India except Pondicherry and Karikal, and on what terms. Our contemporary now hears that "the French authorities here have demanded an enormous sum, rather more than three crores—for Chandernagore alone, stating that the sum realised by the sale of stamps alone exceeds the actual value of the land. The papers have been forwarded to the Secret Committee at home. We imagined that our Gallic friends would not place a very low value on their possessions here, and especially Chandernagore, the revenue from which is comparatively very large."

THE rumour has reached the *Hurkaru* that it is the positive intention of Government to grant an annual allowance of Rs. 20 for each effective Volunteer, and we have heard that a General Order to that effect will shortly be issued.

IN consequence of the recent order of the Secretary of State prohibiting the Governor General from sanctioning any expenditure exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum without reference to England, the proposition for increasing the salary of the First Judges of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns of Bengal, Bombay and Madras from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 has (says the *Hurkaru*) been referred to the India Council for sanction. Hence it is supposed, is the delay in carrying into effect the proposed arrangements in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The proposition for increasing the salary of the other Judges of the Calcutta Court has been disallowed by the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, late Master in the Indian Navy, assumed charge of his duties as Superintendent of the House of Correction from yesterday the 7th inst.

CAPTAIN P. H. LEGETT, Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, during the absence of Lieutenant Hebbert.

A STUBBORN WITNESS.—A Hindoo witness was fined yesterday in the sum of rupees three by the acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court for not giving direct answers to the questions put to him.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—Dr. Ross, of Honore Gup celebrity, has filed an action of defamation, in the Bombay High Court, against the publisher of the *Native Opinion* newspaper, for certain comments upon the Doctor's extraordinary medical evidence in the notorious "Honore Murder Case!"

DR. WIEHE, Inspector General of Prisons, visited the House of Correction yesterday morning, for the purpose of reporting on the arrangements which will be necessary in the event of the removal of the prisoners to Butcher's Island; Government being desirous that this establishment should be removed there as soon as accommodation in that locality can be provided.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

MAHOMEDAN AND HINDOO LAW OFFICERS.—WE understand that the Judges of the High Court have pointed out certain discrepancies in the Act (No. 11 of 1864) passed by the Government of India, regarding abolition of the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Officers, so far as it relates to Bombay. The local legislature will remedy this defect by introducing a Bill on the subject.

THE Rajah of Bhownuggur it appears takes great interest in the cause of education within his territory. It is stated that a number of pupils are at present attending the school which was opened by him some time ago, and the Rajah has increased the salary of the masters of the school in consequence of their taking great pains in inculcating in the minds of the youths the good results of education.

THERE were ten professional cases yesterday before the acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court under the new jurisdiction. His Honor has made it a rule not to postpone any cases. It seems impossible, however, that a single Judge will be able to dispose of all the heavy cases himself under the new Act. We would, therefore, draw the attention of the Government, to the necessity that exists for appointing immediately an additional Barrister Judge for this Court; otherwise the business *must* fall into arrears.

THE ESPLANADE MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner's Inquest in this case was resumed, and after the remaining evidence was taken by Dr. Diver, the Deputy Coroner, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was recorded by the Jury against the husband of the murdered girl, whose name is Ismael Ahmed. The remainder of the evidence in this case will be given in full to-morrow. We understand that this case will be reviewed at the next Sessions. This is a great mistake. The crime is one of the most horrible ever known on this Island for half a century. If the real murderer is in custody, why not try, and hang him, at once, if he deserves it?

THE following are the passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer *Benares*, Captain J. A. Collett, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow (Saturday) morning:—

For Aden.—Captain C. Macleod.

For Suez.—Mr G. H. Mackay; and Captain C. S. J. Terrot.

For Marseilles.—Captain Inge; Cornet Coleman; Mr. R. K. Gillan; and Lieutenant J. C. W. Bruce.

For Southampton.—Mrs. and Mr. Mackenzie: Dr. Payne; Commander Nettleton, R. N.; Mrs. W. H. Courtaine; Mrs. Stranack, and three children; Mr. Shore; Mrs. Grierson; Captain A. Melville; and Mr. Ingle.

Second Class, for Southampton.—Mrs. Belcher.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, paying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXII.:—

Wittuldass Goverdhundass, Khetasy Dewjee, Wassoodew Vencapaya, Annapa Soobaji, Soobrao Munjapa, and Gowree, woman, date of petitions filed, 24th June.

Shaik Esmail Boorun and Subinabaee, his wife, date, of petition filed, 27th June.

Shaik Rustom bin Shaik Ally, date of petition filed 28th June.

Juma Ebram, date of petition filed, 29th June.

Richard Augustus Rozario, Francis Henry Loves Gustave Mounet, otherwise Gustave Mounet, date of petitions filed, 30th June.

China Ajoo Chow, Khoja Peera Dewa, Oosman Shaik Moideen, Essa Ayeb, date of petitions filed, 4th July.

THE GAS PIPE NUISANCE.—The introduction of gas into Bombay, which for so many years past has been longed for as one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon the community, now bids fair to become an intolerable and dangerous nuisance. Wherever one turns, we are met by leagues of gas-pipes of all dimensions; some so small that one's arm could barely pass through them; while others are large enough to conceal a buffalo. No regularity, whatever, appears to be observed in arranging these pipes on the sides of the roads, where they are permitted to lie for months together, in order to save the Gas Company the rent of stowage room; and in many cases the streets are almost completely barricaded by these engines of annoyance: so much is this the case, that strangers, on their first arrival here, might very well imagine that the town was in a state of siege, and had not yet recovered from the effects of a "revolutionary reaction." Several accidents have recently occurred from this cause, from the trenches in which gas-pipes have already been laid not having been properly covered in and "rammed down." So lately as on the night of Wednesday last, a gentleman, whilst returning from Malabar Hill to his own residence at Cumballa, found the road at one point completely barricaded by three of these monster gas-pipes, which were placed at distances of about fifty yards right across the middle of the road, which made it impossible for carriages to pass over that road. It was by the merest chance that a serious accident did not result from this culpable negligence of the parties entrusted with the duty of laying these pipes; and it is the bounden duty of the Municipal Commissioners to prosecute them, and have them punished. As it was, the gentleman in question had to perform the agreeable office for himself (aided by his coachman) of removing the pipes out of the road before his carriage could find a passage through. Rather a cheerful operation, had it been raining "cats and dogs," as it not unfrequently does in this tropical locality; and with the mud and slush a foot deep. The matter is one that demands the serious attention of the Municipal authorities; and the nuisance must be promptly abated—or they shall hear more about it.

OFFICIAL MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A. M. Monday, 27th June, to 9 A. M. Monday, 4th July 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	2·52	15·95
Fort	2·86	25·90
Esplanade	1·55	23·98
Byculla	1·55	25·98

WEEKLY OBITUARY RETURNS.—Cholera, we regret to see, is still slightly on the increase, the number of deaths reported in last week being 134 against 116 in the week preceding; whilst small-pox continue to abate until the number of deaths from this cause was only 24 for last week. The deaths from fever have been more numerous by 27, the numbers being 219 against 192. There have been eight deaths of Europeans, three being reported from cholera. The mortality seems to be much greater, in proportion to the numbers of the several communities, a hongst Hindoos and Mussulmans; for we find that whilst 279 deaths are reported of the former caste, only 76 Mahomedans died in the same time. The total number of deaths from all causes in last week was 467, against 454 in the week preceding. The mean number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the preceding ten years was 284.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	3	Cholera	2
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	6
Fever	0	Fever	6
Other diseases	5	Other diseases	4
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	1	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	NATIVE CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	3
Cholera	99	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	10	Measles	0
Fever	163	Fever	1
Measles	2	Other diseases	3
Other diseases	58	Accident	0
Accident & violence	1	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSSULMANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	14	Fever	1
Small-pox	6	Other diseases	0
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	11	Cholera	13
Other diseases	11	Fever	5
Accident	3	Other diseases	3

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	134	38	Accident	4	4
Small-pox	24	8	Sexual system and child bearing	1	3
Measles	2	3	Tegumentary system	1	2
Fever	219	129	Leprosy	0	0
Cachexy	20	26	Dropsy	1	2
Nervous system	10	12	Other and unknown	0	0
Respiratory system	24	18			
Alimentary system	26	39			
Vascular system	1	0			

STUD AND CATTLE FARM, KATTYWAR.

THE following letter and resolution of Government has been placed in the Editors' room for the disposal of the press:—

Letter from the Agent for the improvement of the breed of horses in Kattywar, dated 29th December 1863, re-urging his proposal submitted in 1859 to establish a stud farm in Kattywar, on a small scale as an experimental measure, and soliciting the assistance of Government in the shape of a grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 10,000 subject to repayment: further suggesting the establishment of a cattle farm in connection with the stud farm.

Letter from the Adjutant General, No. 166, dated 26th May 1864.

Forwards a report by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon on the above proposal.

RESOLUTION—Copy of Mr. Hallen's Report to be sent to Major Anderson. However promising the results, the scheme does not appear to be one in which the Government could embark without something more permanent as regards management than the plan proposed by Major Anderson.

Copies of Major Anderson's letter, of the Secretary's Precis of 11th February, and of Mr. Hallen's present Report will be sent to the Political Agent in Kattywar and to the Commissary General for information, as it is possible that some of the portions of the scheme might be taken up by private enterprise or on Commissariat account.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Third Day, Thursday, 7th July, 1864.

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. J. SMITH.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. C. G. Swanseger; A. Wilson; C. Poole; H. M. Evans; E. E. Stripe; W. A. Smith; E. Harrington; M. Viegas; Framjee Byramjee; Damodhur Hirjee; and Ally Saheb Khotee.

THEFT.—Seedick Shaikally was placed at the bar charged with the above offence.

Mr. Barton appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case were these: The prisoner (who is a dyer by trade) was intrusted by his master with a gharry load of dyed goods, the prisoner departed with them, ostensibly with the view of taking them to their destination: from that time to the present nothing has been heard of the goods, and the prisoner was in consequence brought forward to explain the cause of the miscarriage.

Thulla Tuckeer Mahomed, the prosecutor, and employer of the prisoner, deposed to having despatched the goods in question in charge of the prisoner, and their non-appearance at their intended destination.

Oosman Esai, a muccadum in the employ of the prosecutor, who saw the goods placed in the cart under his own direction, corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

Yacoob Thucker Mahomed, a dealer in firewood, the brother of the prosecutor, stated in his evidence that on the loss being made known, he started in search of the property, whom he found in a hut at Malabar Hill, apparently enjoying the *dolce far niente* consequent upon the successful disposal of the property.

A police havildar, who took charge of the prisoner, found upon his person thirteen notes of twenty rupees each, and he artlessly admitted to the havildar that he had effected this on his own account, and pointed out the place where the goods had been deposited; but the house was empty.

The prisoner made a rambling statement to the effect that, having a pressing necessity to visit in the neighbourhood of Malabar Hill, he had left the goods he was charged with appropriating with the person who had, on enquiry of the police, stated that he had purchased them: the money found upon him was the savings from his wages which he had effected within the last month unavoidably detained at the dyeing place where he had dropped in, and to his surprise and disgust was one morning confronted with a policeman and the brother of the prosecutor, and charged with stealing the property in question; the whole was fabrication, and got up against him because the prosecutor owed him arrears of wages, and had got up this case for the purpose of getting rid of him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

MISCHIEF.—Sowram Tatia was charged with setting fire to bales of cotton, lying at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Anstey appeard for the prosecution.

Mr. Iverts, Assistant Traffic Manager, deposed to the fact of a number of fires occurring on the 28th of March last at the station amongst the cotton lying there. Some anxiety was evinced on the part of the witness, as to the cause of these fires, he accordingly looked round, and seeing the prisoner on the top of some bales went towards him and called out, the prisoner immediately ran, at the same time throwing something from his hand, which the witness picked up after having captured the prisoner, and it proved to be a box of lucifer matches. The prisoner was in the employ of Callianjee Sewjee, who carts the cotton from the station.

Mr. A. Edginton gave evidence to the fact of several fires breaking out amongst the cotton at Boree Bunder station on the day before stated. The prisoner was brought to him, with the box of lucifers, by Mr. Iverts, who stated what he had seen and found, and that he suspected the boy had been instrumental in the conflagrations. The boy said he had not set fire to any cotton, but he had seen a man do so, who had given him the box of matches, and had promised to reward him if he continued the incendiary process, he did not know the man by name, but he knew him by sight, as he was a cotton merchant, and was in the habit of coming daily to the Railway premises.

The description had not enabled the authorities to find the man who, the prisoner said, had given him the matches, and told him to continue the bonfire.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of attempting to commit mischief by means of fire, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

THEFT.—Ramjee Bappoo and Crustnajee Bhewajee were charged with the above offence.

The charge was to the effect that the prisoners had entered the prosecutor's premises and taken therefrom three bales of piece goods, which they had attempted to dispose of for their mutual benefit.

The evidence in this case was entirely devoid of interest, except in the manner of their detection, which occurred through their landlord who, on calling for his rent, found the prisoners busily engaged in opening the three bales, knowing from their antecedents that they were as likely to own three shares in the Back Bay scheme, the landlord informed the police, who found the owner, who identified the bales. They were found guilty in spite of an attempt on their part to prove that on the day the robbery took place they had accepted an invitation to a dinner party, and had attended. As usual when the evidence is overwhelming, the prosecutor and witnesses were accused of malice, and the accusation declared to be an affair made up for the purpose of ruining the unfortunate accused. They were however sentenced, the first prisoner to eighteen, and the second to fifteen months' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Jankee, woman, and Gunnoo Rama were indicted for theft; and Mhadoo Ragoo for receiving the property in question, knowing the same to have been stolen. The property consisted of ornaments, and the two first prisoners had been in the service of the prosecutrix. On missing the property the prosecutrix suspected the prisoners, and in her information to the police mentioned the same.

Ruttonjee Jewanjee, police havildar, upon receiving information of the robbery, apprehended the two first prisoners on the charge; the second prisoner thereupon took the havildar to where the property had been deposited with a Bundaree: these ornaments were given up by him and he admitted having received them from the boy (the second prisoner). The other ornaments were obtained from the third prisoner. When the woman was taken into custody she had Rs. 15, which she said her son, the second prisoner, had given to her.

Amroota Suddoo deposed to the third prisoner having pledged some ornaments (now before the Court) with him, for which he advanced Re 21. When called upon by the police he had given the ornaments up.

The first prisoner said that the party who had really committed the robbery, and who had been in custody, had been released. The third prisoner said that the ornaments had been given to him by a goldsmith who accompanied the second prisoner for the purpose of pledging them, he had done so, and handed over the amount raised to him.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that upon referring to the Penal Code he found that a child under 7 years of age was not criminally responsible for his actions, above that age and up to 12, it was to be taken into consideration whether the accused was in a position to understand the consequences which might arise from any action of this kind; the boy at the bar was 9 years of age and appeared to belong to a poor and ignorant class, and it was for the jury to determine whether he was to be held responsable for the act he had taken a share in, or whether he had acted under the influence of others.

The jury after a short consultation gave a verdict of not guilty for all three prisoners.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. W. READ,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. Concrie; T. Orr; D. T. Buchanan; W. Burn; T. Ford; L. H. Phillips, P. de Monte; Cursetjee Manockjee; Wittoba Pandoorung; Meerza Aga.

THEFT.—Dorabjee Sorabjee was indicted for stealing a number of valuable embroidered shawls, and an embroidered coat, the property of the Begum of Bhopal. The prisoner had insinuated that he knew of rather a good customer for the above articles, and accompanied by one of the Begum's retainers, went, taking the property with them, to a house, on reaching which the prisoner told the man who accompanied him to wait at the door, as there were purdah women in the house to whom he wished to show the shawls. This individual remained whilst the prisoner went upstairs; but at last getting tired and suspicious he went also upstairs, and to his intense surprise found that the house was empty, and that there was a very accommodating means of exit at the rear, through which the prisoner had doubtless made his escape. He gave information to the police, and from the information of a Borah, with whom the prisoner had attempted a negotiation as regards the coat, a trace was found, and the prisoner was found travelling along, with the shawls under his arm, which he said he had received for the purpose of selling from the people of the Begum. Not having the appearance of an individual who would be entrusted with valuables of the description found upon him, the duffedar who apprehended him was naturally doubtful, and expressed himself to that effect, taking the prisoner at the same time to the chowkey and sending for the prosecutor. All doubt was dispelled by the property and prisoner being both recognised. The prisoner in his defence denied having the property when arrested, but that when taken to the chowkey, the bundle containing the shawls was placed before him, and he was beaten until he said the property was found with him. He appealed to the Court as to the improbability of a man like him being entrusted with the valuable property now before the Court. He called a witness who swore that when he was arrested, he had nothing with him, and the prisoner in concluding said that he had no more witnesses, adding that had he stolen the articles he would have brought ten witnesses to prove his innocence.

His Lordship told the jury that if they believed the story of the man who said he was with the prisoner when he was arrested, and who stated that the prisoner, at the time, had no bundle with him, still there was the evidence of the Borah to whom the coat had been brought by the prisoner, showing that a portion of the abstracted property at any rate was brought home to his possession. The jury gave a verdict upon one count in the indictment, namely that of cheating.

An enquiry was made by his Lordship as to whether the prisoner was known. A havildar said he had been formerly convicted; but no returns having been forwarded from the House of Correction for the information of the Court, His Lordship said that such neglect was calculated to interfere with the ends of justice, as it made considerable difference in the sentence whether the prisoner was an old offender or no. The havildar was placed upon his oath, and swore that the prisoner was in the House of Correction a short time ago. Another policeman came forward and swore that he had arrested the prisoner once on a charge of robbery, and he was sentenced by the Magistrate to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The prisoner stated that the last witness had received a good beating from him on the race course, and it was in consequence of that they were persecuting him now. The policeman denied having received a dressing on the race course from the prisoner. The prisoner said it was not likely a policeman would admit such a thing as it would be a disgrace to the whole force.

His Lordship said he had made enquiries into the prisoner's character because he had an impression all through the trial from the prisoner's demeanour that the present occasion was not his first appearance in a court of justice. His enquiries had proved that the surmise was correct, and his sentence was that the prisoner be kept in rigorous imprisonment for the term of two years.

The prisoner upon leaving the dock asked the interpreter to tell his Lordship he felt infinitely obliged to him; His Lordship acknowledged the courtesy with a smile.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Sowdia Puthoo was indicted for the above offence upon the person of one Jumna, woman. The prosecutrix stated that she was a widow, she knew the prisoner; one day in the month of May he came to her house and asked for a whiff at the hookah, he was told there was no hookah there for his use, and he could go to his own house if he wanted a smoke. The prosecutrix then turned in and was awoke not long after by feeling a sensation as though one of her ears had been docked, and waking up, found it was a fact, and saw the prisoner running from her room with a knife in his hand, leaving the portion of ear that had been amputated on the floor. The prosecutrix produced the crumpled organ in Court.

Muckoo, a young lady friend of the prosecutrix, was sitting in the room at the time and saw the prisoner draw a knife, cut off the ear of prosecutrix, and then run

angles to it. The swamp on their (the enemy's) right meets an arm of the sea at high water, that on their left is a much larger one, and extends some distance inland. The Pa was, as I have said, built on the summit of this ridge, and the position is connected with the swamps on either side of it by lines of rifle pits. The whole position therefore was a terribly ugly one.

About half an hour after the 68th had marched off, the General ordered a few rounds to be fired from the Howitzers, and also directed the infantry skirmishers extended along our front to keep up slow firing, in order to attract the enemy's attention, and thus favor the movements of the 68th. The Natives made no reply, indeed, they scarcely fired a shot during the whole day and night, and excepting an occasional head, which at rare intervals showed itself, not a man was to be seen. As day broke on the 29th, the 68th were to be seen some distance in rear of the Pa, having safely accomplished their night march, and as soon as it was clearly light,—the natives being the first to open the the ball—our bombardment commenced, and some of the enemy concealed in a rifle pit they had constructed on a spur which runs down at right angles from the ridge the Pa is built on into the swamp on our right, blazed away at about 300 yards range at our gunners to try and prevent them serving their guns. However, they were not allowed to remain there very long, and finding it I suppose rather warmer than they anticipated, they made their escape down the other side of the spur, across the swamp into the range on our right, and a 6-pounder Armstrong was conveyed across that portion of the swamp that intervened between our right and the spur in question, and placed in position on the very spot these fellows had occupied. This gun was of the greater service, as it completely enfiladed the whole of the enemy's rifle pits which extended from the Pa into near the head of the swamp just alluded to. A portion of the 68th had all this time been gradually closing to their left and now occupied the base of this spur—i. e., where it commences to jut out from the mainland into the swamp. This party also thus commanded the enemy's left rifle pits in rear. During the whole of this time not one of the enemy showed excepting those that were driven from the rifle pits on their left, when the 6-pounder opened fire from the spur, and these, some 30 or 40, were seen to make their way into the main body of the work. Many thought that the place was deserted, so quiet and solitary did it appear. At last about 4 P. M. a very considerable breach having been made in the parapet and the pallisading round it, the General ordered an assault to be made. Captain Hay (*Harrier*, formerly of the *Hecannah* when out here,) with 150 sailors and marines, and Colonel Booth with 150 of his Regiment, 43rd, composed the two parties. The Reserve was under the command of Captain Jenkins —'Miranda,—and Hamilton—'Esk'—and Capt. Sargent 43rd. The Flying Column, composed of various Regiments, were to cover the advances of the assaulting party. Directly our guns ceased firing and the stormers commenced to advance, the enemy, hitherto silent, opened fire. However, in they went, in great style, headed by Captain Hay and Colonel Booth, and all appeared to be going on well, when after being in actual *possession* of a considerable portion of the work for some 5 or 10 minutes, some unaccountable panic appears to have seized our men and out they all came pell-mell, rushing wildly back, and *leaving their officers* and wounded behind them!! Hay—mortally wounded—was brought out through the gallant exertions of his Coxswain, and one or two of those not very severely hurt managed to get back, but all the others *were left* in the work by their own men! Poor Hamilton, 'Esk,' *such* a nice fellow, was killed on entering the work, and four other navy officers were reported missing, having been left behind, also Colonel Booth, four Captains, and one Subaltern of 43rd deserted by their own men. Hay and Colonel Booth have since died, and our casualties at present are:—Royal Navy 4 officers and 8 men killed and 7 officers and 27 men wounded. In 43rd Colonel Booth, Captains Glover, Mure, Hamilton, and Utter ten Lieutenants Glover and Langland all killed in the work, or died soon after, and two other officers—Ensigns Nicholl and Clark wounded—a few among the flying column and 68th make up the whole casualties to 11 officers and 27 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 5 officers and 69 men wounded.

After this repulse the men were ordered to entrench themselves under cover of a brow of a hill less than 100 yards distant from the Pa, and all precautions were taken for the night set in which dark and raining. Firing was kept up occasionally for the first portion of the night and all was quiet afterwards. Several narrow escapes during the day occurred; among others Drs. Monat and Mackinnon were attending a wounded man in a stretcher when a shot came between the Doctors and killed the unfortunate patient. The General's horse was hit. Soon after daylight on the morning of 30th, some of our men were observed in possession of the Pa, the enemy having vacated it during the night. Our poor wounded and dead that had been left behind were carried out; of the former Colonel Booth lived until the 30th, one of the other officers was just breathing and no more. The natives behaved very well in not tomahawking or maltreating our wounded, that were left in the Pa all night, in anyway beyond taking their watches, swords, &c. but they did not, in any instance, deprive them of their clothes or boots. Of the enemy I believe we can account for 25, besides 6 prisoners, 5 of whom are wounded. I myself counted 19 bodies, but they must have lost three or four times that number. The funeral took place on the 29th before yesterday of our poor fellows; it was certainly a most melancholy sight. The General is much cut up at losing so many officers and also, as far as the army is concerned—at the men of the 43rd—(he was born in that Regiment, his father commanding it in the Peninsula) to say the *least* not having behaved well. In a Regiment, considered, perhaps, the *crack* Regiment of the Line, 7 officers and men could not be found to form them the Sergeant Major—were killed. Even had they brought out their officers' bodies, it would not have been so bad, but no, it was *sauve qui peut* with them. Poor Lieut. Glover was mortally wounded in endeavouring to bring his brother's body out.

FURTHER NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

(From the Globe.)

THE "free and gentle passage of arms" between Mr. Neate and Lord Robert Cecil on Wednesday cannot be understood properly without reference to some previous proceedings at Oxford, which did not perhaps attract much attention from the metropolitan public. We allude to the speeches at the first anniversary dinner of the Oxford University Conservative Association, at which Lord Robert Cecil thought fit to make Mr. Gladstone an object of pointed political attack, on an arena on which of course neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, nor any friend or admirer of his, had an opportunity of taking up his challenge.

Lord Robert Cecil claims credit for daring to repeat anywhere what he said anywhere else. There is a further reach of daring he might have claimed credit for, had it been convenient to do so—the daring to say anything about anybody which suits his party purposes of the moment, and which is not, at the moment, likely to meet with an answer. The noble lord exhibited this species of moral courage, if it should not rather receive a different name, in the House of Commons, not long back, in throwing aspersions on the official honour of Mr. Lowe. He again exhibited it at the Oxford Conservative dinner on Saturday last, by ascribing to Mr. Gladstone, in direct contradiction of the published words of his recent speech, that he "would gladly admit as electors to return the Legislature that rules us the whole population of the kingdom." Lord Robert Cecil seems to have correctly gauged the credulity of the audience he was addressing, since this barefaced misrepresentation of the views of a leading opponent is stated to have been received with cheers. He might well be dared to repeat such a misrepresentation in the House of Commons.

The Church is the horse on which the great Conservative party at Oxford or elsewhere, as spoken for by such scrupulous representatives of the religious principle in politics as Mr. Disraeli or Lord Robert Cecil, elect to win in their next race for power. That Mr. Gladstone is not a sincere Churchman was more than Lord Robert Cecil dared say in direct terms, even in addressing Oxford *undergraduates*, who, it seems, started this University Conservative association. By the way, we should like to know how teachers of youth, like Professor Mansel, can answer to their parents for countenancing their premature participation, *in statu pupillari*, in the party politics of the day. What have the undergraduates to do with listening to disingenuous and deceptive speeches, intended to bear on the next University election? What sort of example does Lord Robert Cecil set their ingenuous minds—taught, as they should be, in these seats of sound learning and religious education, to cultivate truth for its own sake—without twisting it into subserviency to party politics? What sort of logic was substituted (in prospect of the hustings) for that of the schools, when Lord Robert Cecil deduced, from the *false* assertion that Mr. Gladstone advocated universal suffrage, the desired inference that he must be *false* friend of the Church? No one could be a good Churchman, said the noble lord, who was not a good Conservative. To show that Mr. Gladstone could in no sense be regarded as a good Conservative, Lord Robert Cecil fastened upon him the old creed of the Chartists; and having thus, to the satisfaction of his credulous and orthodox audience, discredited his politics, drew the triumphant inference that the University of Oxford could place no reliance on his Churchmanship.

Our judgment of the sayings and doings of Lord Robert Cecil, Professor Mansel, Archdeacon Denison, and the various Heads of Colleges, and Reverends and Irreverends (none of distinguished personal eminence) who banqueted and boasted at the Clarendon Hotel at Oxford, we are glad to find backed by that of a journal of such unquestionable and consistent churchmanship as the *Guardian*. We make the following extract from this week's number of that journal. Exactly the right distinction is drawn by the *Guardian* between encouraging undergraduates to think and talk about politics—(a desirable object, when not allowed to run away with too much of their time—and an object sufficiently served by the debating societies at both Universities)—and encouraging undergraduates to form premature political connections, or associations—an undesirable object, in every possible point of view—except the sole point of view—a selfish party one—of politicians like Lord Robert Cecil.

The following are the observations of the *Guardian* on this point, with which we need hardly repeat our expression of entire concurrence:—

"Of the 'Oxford University Conservative Association' we know no more than is to be collected from the speeches made at its first anniversary dinner. It appears to be a party association of the ordinary kind, formed, according to one of the speakers, 'with a view to the coming election and the future constitution of the House of Commons.' It was addressed on Saturday evening by several members of Opposition whose names have been put forward by their friends as probable candidates for Oxford University; exhorted to 'carry forward its preparations with earnestness and skill,' and was assured that it was impossible for people to be Churchmen without supporting the Conservative party. The declared object therefore, or at any rate the plain result, of the Association is to make party politics and party organisation even more influential within the University than they now are, to bring them to bear more powerfully on the University representation, to establish a closer connection between Oxford and the Carlton, and to identify within the University Churchmanship with political partisanship. This is a highly mischievous object in our opinion, and in that of the great majority of University men. The Association has, however, another peculiarity. It is composed largely, and we believe chiefly, of undergraduates, and to undergraduates the harangues of Saturday last were in great measure addressed. This is an innovation much more mischievous, which should not be suffered to pass without notice. It is a good thing that undergraduates should think and talk about politics; it is a bad thing that they should be encouraged to form political associations. To a young man just emerging from boyhood and still under training and discipline, who has not yet crossed the threshold of active life, and in whose head the ideas he has got from his father, his tutor, his friends, and his newspaper are all fermenting together, uncorrected by observation or reflection of his own, no worse service can be done than to entangle him, or encourage him to entangle himself, prematurely in party organisation and bring him prematurely into connection with party men. In men of mature years it would be—we must be forgiven for saying—ungeneerous, if it were not inconsiderate, to do this. Politicians by profession may not perhaps care much where they teat up for recruits. But University dignitaries should know better."

THE BOURBON CONSPIRACY IN NAPLES.

(From the Daily News.)

MENTION has been made in recent letters from Naples of the discovery of a Bourbon conspiracy in that city, through the seizure at Rome of various papers in the possession of Baron Cosenza. A correspondent at Naples sends us some particulars of this occurrence, which will be read with interest. The seizure was effected, it appears, by three persons, Peter Carletti, son of the late Count Carletti, Michael Angelo Fiori, and and Salvatore Santini. They were not, as stated, police agents, but private citizens of good position who planned and carried out their exceedingly bold project solely from patriotic motives. They knew from public report in Romeihat Baron Cosenza, formerly a major in the Royal Carbineers, was the life and soul of the Bourbon movement there, and they determined to seize his papers. No one they affirm urged them to do this: they formed their scheme entirely among themselves in the course of the conversations which they frequently held upon political affairs. They were fully aware too of the nature of the violent act they intended to commit, and hesitated for some time before finally resolving to carry it out But upon reflecting that they were dealing with men who were striving to subject the entire country to the reaction, who were encouraging brigandage, and who were the declared enemies of Italian independence, all their scruples at last gave way.

It was on the 15th of April, at half-past six in the evening, that they carried out their scheme. Previously to this they had carefully noted the habits of Baron Cosenza. They knew that at about six o'clock every evening he went to Count Trapani's, or to the Farnese Palace, and that he never returned before eleven o'clock. The servant of the baron, in short, he stated, lived at No. 19, Via Felici. A half past six o'clock on the evening already mentioned, they placed an old man as a sentinel outside, and then entered the house. They did not wear the uniform of the Entifical gendarmes, as has been stated, but their ordinary dress. Having entered the apartments of the baron, and finding a widow with two young children with whom the baron lodged, they told this woman that they had come for the purpose of searching the papers of the baron, and that if she would quietly accompany them she need fear nothing. She begged them to have pity upon her, but yielding at length to their persuasions, she quietly conducted them to the rooms, exploring them not to steal anything, for, in spite of their statements to the contrary, she took them for ordinary thieves. After some search, a leather trunk was discovered in a corner; and upon being forced open, it was found to contain a number of papers. Some bank notes were among them, but these were handed to the woman. After being hastily examined, the papers were carried away, the widow and children being commanded not to stir for a certain time; not until they heard a whistle outside.

This occurrence, as already stated, took place on the 6th of April. On the 13th, the three persons by whom the daring scheme had been carried out, arrived in Naples, and at once proceeded with their spoils to the Questura, where they gave an account of what they had done, and delivered up the papers.

These documents were considered so important by the authorities that 70 or 80 persons were very soon arrested. Some of the papers are dated so recently as the 1st of last February, and their contents, it is said, distinctly prove that a Bourbon conspiracy was being actively carried on, that local committees had been constituted in various places, and that a reactionary movement was to be attempted this spring if, as the conspirators expected, war broke out. The complicity of Francis II. in this plot is also clearly shown, as there are instructions in the handwriting of the Duke of Civitella which emanate from his Majesty. Means are pointed out by which the hatred of the people is to be excited against Victor Emmanuel's government. Instructions, too, are given for cutting the telegraphic wires, breaking up the railways, and setting fire to the Protestant churches. The connexion of the Bourbon reactionaries with the brigands appears evident. Among other documents is one containing a plan for uniting all the bands under one leader. When the affair is fully brought before the tribunals it is believed that the Italian government will be furnished with very strong grounds for demanding the expulsion of Francis II. from Rome.

"MANHATTAN'S" NOVEL "MARION."

The *Reader*, in reviewing this work, says:—"Marion gets a situation at an early age in a rich merchant's office, and the rich merchant's wife immediately makes love to him, the rich merchant himself being a profligate of no common order. How the latter purchases a beautiful girl, a mere child, from her parents, and educates her until she is sufficiently refined to be his companion, is told in such direct language as one seldom hears out of a police report. Indeed this is a strong peculiarity of the author's general manner. Most persons consider it rather candid to call a spade a spade; but 'Manhattan' would regard such a concession as a compromise with fact; he would describe the instrument as a piece of iron with a wooden handle, so anxious is he that every body shall know exactly what he means. Mr. Nordheim, the profligate merchant, has a partner, Mr. Granville, who is not profligate, but who errs on the side of pride, and makes up in selfishness and ingratitude for the want of other weaknesses. His younger brother, Tom Granville, is one of the virtuous characters in the book—he merely leaves his wife to go and live with Clara Norris, and educates her until she is sufficiently refined to be his companion, is told in such direct language as one seldom hears out of a police report. Indeed this is a strong peculiarity of the author's general manner. Most persons consider it rather candid to call a spade a spade; but 'Manhattan' would regard such a concession as a compromise with fact; he would describe the instrument as a piece of iron with a wooden handle, so anxious is he that every body shall know exactly what he means. Mr. Nordheim, the profligate merchant, has a partner, Mr. Granville, who is not profligate, but who errs on the side of pride, and makes up in selfishness and ingratitude for the want of other weaknesses. His younger brother, Tom Granville, is one of the virtuous characters in the book—he merely leaves his wife to go and live with Clara Norris, and Mr. Nordheim's purchased property, and commits every kind of excess consistent with being a thoroughly-amusing companion to persons not too particular. He even goes so far, when appointed to a consulship in France to retrieve him from ruin, as to introduce his mistress into society as his wife—a proceeding which soon puts an end to his public employment. Another virtuous character in the book is Count Falsechinski.

He is merely a ruthless gambler, who accumulates an immence fortune for the purpose of revenge, and, in furtherance of his plans, marries a girl for the sake of her money. He, however, is grateful as well as revengeful, and is kind to Marion, who has been kind to him. Colonel Macneil is another of the characters whom the reader is requested to admire. He is such an unscrupulous man of business as to have almost the reputation of a swindler. However, he loses his money, and, with the little he manages to scrape together, retire upon, he does some good, being especially kind to a little boy and girl who are his children, and to a lady who is their mother but is not his wife. Mr. O'Doemall, an Irish adventurer, is painted in more candid colours. Nobody ever knew his antecedents; but he was supposed to have been a nobleman's servant, from the fact that, when addressed suddenly as 'James,' he was known to have been thrown off his guard, and to answer "Coming, my lord," to his great subsequent confusion. This man is drawn with great care, and is, perhaps, the most original creation in the book. He is a thorough and utter rogue; but his depredations are made so amusing, that it is only towards the end of his career, when he commits a dull piece of rascality, that you can see the author is beginning to be displeased with him. One of the virtuous persons we must not omit to mention is Mr James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, a gentleman who, if the character given of him by 'Manhattan' be a true one must have been strangely misunderstood in Europe up to the present time. The ladies conduct themselves a little better than the gentlemen: but there is not much to choose between the two. Those who do not otherwise err are flighty and heartless for the most part. Thus Miss Granville, for loving whom Marion loses his appointment and is ruined until nearly the end of the book, coolly throws him over for a rich husband selected by papa, and is quite unaware that she has done wrong in breaking the engagement. The most conspicuous case of real affection in the book is that of Miss Benson. She follows her lover in the face of every difficulty—but it is to save her reputation. Mrs. Nordheim, whose secret love for Marion is characterized by self-denial and generosity, is the only *pleasant* character among the one sex; and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Granville's clerk, whom she marries from pique, and raises to the position of a partner, is perhaps the only thoroughly estimable character in the work; the hero might be another, but he is not strongly marked, and his virtues may be mostly comprised in good feeling and high spirit. It must be said for the author, however, that, if he makes his bad characters agreeable in life, he brings them generally to an untimely end. One dies from injuries received from a man whose sister he has insulted at the theatre; a second is knocked down by a friend after leaving a gambling-house with a suppositious large sum of money; a third dies of *delirium tremens*; one runs away and is never more heard of; one or two run away and are heard of more than need be; nearly everybody, in fact, comes to grief, except the hero of the story and Clara Noris, who being about the most depraved person in the book, settles down eventually upon her own property, and moralizes upon the wickedness of the world. Several of the characters reform to a certain extent—that is to say, they leave off their bad ways when they become unprofitable—but it by no means follows that they fare better in consequence. Indeed, in one or two cases, the result is decidedly the reverse. One of the chief charms of the work, in fact, is the apparent unconsciousness of the author that there is anything objectionable in the events he narrates or the persons who enact them. That, he gives preference to morality must be admitted; but his tolerance is so large as to make room for a great many weaknesses against which a conventional prejudice exists. And, apart from the morals of the *dramatis personæ*, their manners are calculated to astonish the weak minds of mere Britishers. We never read a book in which so much miscellaneous refreshment was consumed as in the course of these three volumes. Everybody 'liquors up' upon all occasions, and about half of the scenes and conversation take place in 'bars.' In describing such matters, too, the author is artist enough to use appropriate language—describing one gentleman as doing something 'on his own hook,' and another as drinking something 'to his own cheek.' These would be startling expressions in most books, but here they seem quite natural. For the rest, the work has little in common with an ordinary novel. It has no sustained story; but is rather a succession of scenes and adventures in which the same persons are engaged. But it has decided interest, and the persons are real persons, obviously drawn from life. There is not the smallest sign of book making apparent in all the pages, which contain material enough for half-a-dozen ordinary works of fiction, in which the usual elaboration would be brought to bear. The author's style, rough and ready as it is, has at least the merit of being direct and forcible—of saying a thing as if the author meant it, and describing a thing as if it was true. No book written with such advantages could be unreadable; and, whatever objections may be made to 'Marion,' there can be none on that score. The reading public may be a little scandalized; but they will certainly pay the work the compliment of perusal."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(From Fraser's Magazine)

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IN mathematics, as might be expected, from the less attention bestowed on them, the public schools send up undergraduates of marked inferiority as compared with those coming from other schools of a class just below the public schools in England, from private tutors, or from the schools and universities of Scotland. In considering the schools as places of preparation for the University, and testing the success of their teaching by the results at Oxford and Cambridge, it is useful to know the numbers of those who leave the public schools for the Universities, and the Report gives some interesting statistics on this head. It appears that at Oxford about one-third, and at Cambridge rather more than one-fifth of the undergraduates come from the schools; and of these, nearly three-fourths are from Eton, Harrow, and Rugby. Taking the nine schools altogether, it seems that about one-third of those who leave the schools go to the University.

In their general observations on the course and subjects of instruction desirable for the schools, the Commissioners are temperate and judicious. Extreme advocates of change will probably be disappointed by the amount of commendation bestowed upon things as they are, while those (of whom there are a few) who consider that the public school system, as is, enjoys perfection, will resent the numerous suggestions made for improvement. They dweil with satisfaction on the value of having 'some one principal branch of study, invested with a recognized, and, if possible, a traditional importance, to which the principal weight should be assigned, and the largest share of time and attention given.' The Report then proceeds:—

The study of the classical languages and literature at present occupies this position in all the great English schools. It has, as we have already showed, the advantage of long possession and universality; great that we should certainly hesitate to advise the dethronement of it, even if we were prepared to recommend a successor.

It is not, however, without reason that the foremost place has in fact been assigned to this study. Grammar is the logic of common speech, and there are few educated men who are not sensible of the advantages they gained as boys from the steady practice of composition and translation, and from this introduction to etymology. The study of literature is the study, not indeed of the physical, but of the intellectual and moral world we live in; and of the thoughts, lives, and characters of those men whose writings or whose memories succeeding generations have thought it worth while to preserve. We are equally convinced that the best materials available to Englishmen for these studies are furnished by the languages and literatures of Greece and Rome. From the regular structure of these languages, from their logical accuracy of expression, from the comparative care with which their etymology is traced and reduced to general laws, from their severe canons of taste and style, from the very fact that they are dead, and have been handed down to us directly from the periods of their highest perfection, comparatively untouched by the inevitable process of degeneration and decay, they are beyond all doubt the finest and most serviceable models we have for the study of language. As literature, they supply the most graceful, and some of the noblest, poetry, the finest eloquence, the deepest philosophy, the wisest historical writings, and these excellencies are such as to be appreciated keenly, though inadequately, by young minds, and to leave, as in fact they do, a lasting impression. Besides this, it is at least a reasonable opinion that this literature has had a powerful effect in moulding and attuning the statesmanship and politics of all the civilized nations in England. Nor is it to be forgotten that the whole civilization of modern Europe is really built upon the foundations laid two thousand years ago by two highly civilized nations on the shores of the Mediterranean; that their languages supply the key to our modern tongues; their poetry, history, the philosophy and law, to the poetry and history, the philosophy and jurisprudence of modern times; that this key can seldom be acquired except in youth, and that the possession of it, as daily experience proves, and as those who have it not will most readily acknowledge, is very far from being merely a literary advantage.

Yet the Commissioners, while disposed to maintain the study of the classical languages as the principal matter in a public-school education, do not advise that it should be maintained to the total exclusion of other things. In the present state of knowledge, in the physical sciences, and with the present means of pursuing them, it is simply impossible to think of denying all means of cultivating them to the boys at public schools. With the present general expectation of what a gentleman should know, it seems equally unreasonable to limit the opportunities of becoming acquainted with modern languages and their literature, to the extent now prevailing at most of the schools. It is also plain that much more could be done in the teaching of mathematics. There would be no difficulty in finding time for a considerable extension of the existing course of instruction, without trenching upon any of the hours now given to exercise and recreation. The practical embarrassments in attempting it would seem likely to arise from the difficulty of providing for general promotion in the school, according to proficiency in several subjects, without breaking up the school into an assemblage of separate academies for the teaching of each subject, which would be fatal to the integrity and unity of the whole. There is also the difficulty of finding gentlemen competent to teach foreign languages (who should naturally be foreigners) who are also fitted to maintain discipline and enforce respect, under the conditions and traditions prevalent at the great English schools. To these points, however, we shall perhaps return on a future occasion.

There is one thing, which of all others is the most certain to interfere with efficient teaching at a large public-school, and that is the want of adequate instruction, according to their age, in the boys joining it. It is impossible to give the same minute attention to every individual, that can be afforded to a smaller number at school, or in parental or domestic tuition. Yet it is a general complaint of the masters who have been examined, that boys are sent to school very badly prepared. This evil is said to be increasing, and little boys are found to have learned less at home than used formerly to be the case. If this is really so, it involves a very grave charge against those homes of the upper classes in this country, where neglect or indifference have allowed such an accusation to be sustainable. The same remark will apply to too prevalent want of due encouragement at home to boys in their work at school. The advantage of this is immense, and the want of it must frequently be fatal to any chance of scholastic excellence. Mr. Lyttleton (Eton Evidence), in answer to a question by Lord Clarendon, mentions *home influence* as almost the only motive for a boy of average industry and ability to study at Eton. Mr. Birch also speaks of the difficulty experienced in creating a love for classical literature and distinction—not so much from idleness among the boys, as from want of value for such proficiency at home. As between masters and boys while at school, the old feeling of mutual dislike, extending of course on the boy's part, from the persons teaching to the subjects taught, may be said to have become a thing of the past. All that is wanted, therefore, in this way, remains to be done at home; and much of the blame which has recently been thrown on the public schools, and especially on Eton, should recoil upon those who are in so many instances themselves, perhaps, answerable for the mischief of which they may now be the loudest in complaining. Eton (and next to it Harrow), suffers most in this respect. It is the largest school, and contains the greatest number of the sons of persons of rank and wealth. Among these, the ambition of sustaining the honour of an historic name, or of doing credit to a newly-acquired place in the higher classes of society, may sometimes be a motive for intellectual exertion as well as for moral and gentlemanly conduct, although this is not perhaps the channel in which a boy's thoughts could be expected to run. But there will be parents who are likely enough to agree with Mrs. Hardcastle, in the play, when she says, 'My son is not to live by his learning. I don't think a boy wants much learning to spend fifteen hundred a year.' These are the *nouveaux riches*, who send their sons to Eton with an unbounded supply of pocket-money, and tell them to make good connexions. All this is a dead weight, and worse, upon the educational working of the school. Upon this point, a remark made by the Commissioners for a different purpose is applicable, when they say that a school which opens its doors only to the sons of rich men, is pretty sure to be a bad one even for rich men's sons, and to lose by the loss of industry and steadiness, and by the beneficial effects of the admixture of classes, and by luxurious habits, more than it gains by a highly paid staff of teachers. It is a good recommendation that there should always be an examination at entrance, that no promotion should be made to a higher form unless it is shown by examination that the boy is really fit for it, and that no boy should be allowed to remain in the school who fails to make reasonable progress.

Apart from questions of government and finance, the result of the inquiry may be taken as, on the whole, favourable to the public schools to which it has been applied, yet with an admixture of serious animadversion. Their course of study is reported to be sound and valuable in the main, although wanting in breadth and flexibility, and not sufficiently adapted to the requirements and reasonable expectations of modern times. Their discipline and moral training elicits high praise. The Commissioners, however, are compelled to say that 'The schools, in very different degrees, are too indulgent to idleness, or struggle ineffectually with it, and that they consequently send out a large proportion of men of idle habits, and empty and uncultivated minds:' and in this sentence lies the gravamen of the charge against the schools.

It would be equally unfair to the objects of the inquiry, and to the able and enlightened tribunal before which it has been conducted, if we did not present to the reader the concluding passages of the General Report. Admirably and comprehensively the case is summed up, and left to the great jury of public opinion.

It remains for us to discharge the pleasantest part of our task by recapitulating in a few words the advances which these schools have made during the last quarter of a century, and in the second place, by noticing briefly the obligations which England owes to them—obligations, were their defects far greater than they are, that would entitle them to be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect.

That important progress has been made even in those particulars in which the schools are still deficient is plain. . . . The course of study has been enlarged; the methods of teaching have been improved; the proportion of masters to boys has been increased; the quantity of work exacted is greater than it was, though still in too many cases less than it ought to be. At the same time, the advance in moral and religious training has more than kept pace with that which has been made in intellectual discipline. The old roughness of manners has in a great measure disappeared, and with it the petty tyranny and thoughtless cruelty which were formerly too common, and which used, indeed, to be thought inseparable from the life of a public school. The boys are better lodged and cared for, and more attention is paid to their health and comfort.

Among the services which they have rendered is undoubtedly to be reckoned the maintenance of classical literature as the staple of English education, a service which far outweighs the error of having clung to these studies too exclusively. A second, and a greater still, is the creation of a system of government and discipline for boys; the excellence of which has been universally recognized, and which is admitted, by all, to have a great influence in its effects on national character and social life. It is not easy to estimate the degree in which the English people are indebted to those schools for the qualities on which they pique themselves most, for their capacity to govern others and control themselves, for their vigour and manliness of character, their strong but not slavish respect of public opinion, their love of healthy sport and exercise. These schools have been the chief nurseries of our statesmen. In them, and in schools modelled after them, power of all the various classes that make up English society, destined for every profession and career, have been brought up on a footing of social equality, and have contracted the most enduring friendships, and some of the ruling habits of their lives—and they have had perhaps the largest share in moulding the characteristics of an English gentleman. The system, like other systems, has had its blots and imperfections. There have been times when it was at once too lax and too severe—severe in its punishments, but lax in superintendence and prevention. It has permitted, if not encouraged, some rough and boisterous habits, almost of brutality, that have not seriously marred its wholesome operation, and it appears to have gradually purged itself of them in a remarkable degree. Its growth, no doubt, is largely due to those very qualities in our national character, which it has itself contributed to form. But justice bids us add, that it is due likewise to the wise munificence which founded the institutions, under whose shelter it has been enabled to take root, and to the good sense, temper, and ability of the men by whom during successive generations they have been governed.

As to most of the matters requiring change, it will probably be found enough that public attention has been fully directed to them. The ways and means of amelioration are with the school authorities, and it cannot be doubted that they will be gradually brought into action by them, as time and circumstances permit. The desired change cannot and ought not to be a sudden one, but there is no reason why it should not be, for the most part, accomplished in the course of a few years.

As might be expected, Eton takes the lion's share of the Evidence and of the Report. Its size and importance would naturally have led to this result; but in addition to these circumstances, peculiar attention has lately been turned towards Eton, and its constitution is so complicated, that, as Coke said of the law of Parliament 'it is known but to few, and has to be inquired of by all.' A grave and affectionate remonstrance against the defects of the school, delivered in the form of a country lecture by one of its most distinguished old scholars, may be considered as having opened the late great impeachment of Eton. This was followed by various attacks and defences, which could not fail to increase the general interest in the question; and for some time past Eton has been in the centre of the battle of the public schools.

One of the first things that strikes an inquirer about the prerogatives and ways of Eton, is the extreme difficulty of obtaining any accurate information about them, for almost every purpose. On many points old Etonians are themselves as little able to explain the regulations and customs of the place as a stranger might be. And it is clear from what is said in the Evidence now collected, by some of the persons whose means of knowledge would seem to have been the best, that many things will be taught even to them for the first time by their appearance in these *Blue books*. This is partly owing to an habitual, and doubtless prudent reticence as to their financial affairs on the part of the collegiate body, partly to the excessive labours of an Eton master's life, his whole time being occupied with his own immediate duties, and very much also to the want of any means of intercourse either for purposes of business or society, among the educational staff. One of the assistant-masters (himself an old colleger), and whose answers are among the most important, had never heard of the Godolphin bequest until he saw it mentioned in the Evidence; and the same gentleman says that 'not a soul in Eton, perhaps, had an accurate notion of the value of the Fellowships, before these returns were printed.' The admirable chief of the mathematical school, than whom no man has done more for Eton, 'has not the most remote conception how many boys in the school pay for extra mathematics.' Another assistant-master says, 'very often it is through the *Times* that I find out who has gained the prizes at Eton.'

There is nothing like this to be met with in the Evidence from the other schools; and it is one of the peculiarities of Eton (and it is a thoroughly English peculiarity) that with so much confusion, and under a constitution so tangled that it can only be rivalled by that of the British monarchy itself, such excellent results have been and are being attained.

First among the externally distinctive characters of Eton is the great fact of the existence of the large school of Oppidans, side by side with, and resting upon the old foundation of Henry VI. The college proper of Eton—created on the model of Winchester by the pious munificence of its royal deviser—first surviving the jealous hostility of Edward IV.—and then living on through the many generations of negligence and misappropriation of funds—now flourishes as the nucleus and back bone of the vast educational establishment which has grown up around it. The connexion with King's College at Cambridge, 'which, though not very close, is yet sufficient to be a matter of interest to the Eton boy,' and the Eton scholarships, are the next distinctive features. Then comes the Oppidan system, with its houses, masters, and boarding-houses, and the whole system of the school, with its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Chapel, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' School, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Division, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Remove, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fourth, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Shell, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fifth, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sixth, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Election, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Hall, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Chamber, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Library, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Playing Fields, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boats, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Montem, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Absence, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Exeat, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Leave, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Punishments, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rewards, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Prizes, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Speeches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Theatricals, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Concerts, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Debating Societies, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Newspapers, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Manuscripts, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Printed Books, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boys, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Masters, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fellows, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Provost, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Vice-Provost, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Head Master, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Lower Master, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Dame, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Tutor, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Bursar, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Steward, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Chaplain, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Organist, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Choristers, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Precentor, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sacristan, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Verger, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Porter, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Gardener, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Cricket Ground, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fives Courts, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Tennis Courts, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Racket Courts, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Gymnasium, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Bath, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fives Wall, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Cricket Wall, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Football Ground, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Field Sports, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rowing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sculling Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sailing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Diving Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Running Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Leaping Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Throwing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Wrestling Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boxing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fighting Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rowing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sculling Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sailing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Diving Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Running Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Leaping Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Throwing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Wrestling Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boxing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fighting Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rowing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sculling Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sailing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Diving Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Running Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Leaping Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Throwing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Wrestling Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boxing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fighting Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rowing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sculling Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sailing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Diving Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Running Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Leaping Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Throwing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Wrestling Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Boxing Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Fighting Clubs, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Rowing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sculling Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Sailing Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Swimming Matches, its 'Upper' and 'Lower' Diving Matches, its 'Upper

Prince of Wales. ...ne 14
407 Schah Jehan.
376 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson. June 13
995 Teaser.
Turkey
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd. May 21
FROM MAULMAIN.
Colonel Burney.
339 Empress of China.
423 Hamilton, Braglon.
FROM MAURITIUS.
Nussur Massel.
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1827 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.
1319 Cavour. May 6
821 Castle Avon, Spence.
973 Leamington, Bell. May 6
FROM AKYAB.
393 Empress of India.
695 Montrose.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	104½
Do.	30 days' Sight	104
Do.	60 Do. do.	104
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	229

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	198 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	250 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	68 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	40 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	[nominal.	[nominal.
	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	72 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	[nominal. 2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	14 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	20 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	15 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	78 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	10 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	6 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,300 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	309 do.	Rs. 6,900 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	575 do.	Rs. 14,799 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 77,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Karrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 32½ pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. Peninsular Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct. pm.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 pm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Company	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 63,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	[pr. whole share Par.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	.....	Rs. 10 pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,900 pm.
Steam Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Peninsular Shipping Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Bank of Calcutta	500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Gas Company	1,500	30 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Tramway & Omnibus Co.	250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Coffee Co.	50	.....	5 pr.ct.pm.nml.
Bombay Dock Co.	50	.....	Par.
Khandalla Farming Co.	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four-Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	97
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cents. Loan	..	105¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	..	115¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-8
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5-

PRICES CURRENT 4th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 585 to 615
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 600 to 605
New Bhowngugar, (ready.)	" 605 to 607
New Oomrawuttee	" 570 to 575
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 555 to 560
New Veeravul	" 500 to 505
New Khandeish	" 540 to 545
New Poratchee	" 505 to 510
New Accote	" 600 to 605
New Mangalore	" 510 to 512½
New Hinginngaut	" 630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymized (Black and White) ... " 32 to 34.
Niger ... " 33 to 34.
" 27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 5TH JULY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 18th June 1864.	From 19th to 23rd June 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*15,467
" 1863-64	17,973	895	18,868
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 28th June 1864.	From 29th June to 5th July 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*15,455
" 1863-64	16,325½	476	2½	16,801½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*1,410½
" 1863-64	2,230½	...	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 28th June 1864.	From 29th June to 5th July 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,114	...	45,114	341
" 1863-64	13,926½	...	13,926½	2,875
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,259	...	4,259	151½
" 1863-64	1,945½	...	1,945½	287

* During the wole season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)

F. P. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 6th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

Bills, Drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " "	1s. 11¾d. do.
One " "	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	o.	do	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

F. W. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"	
3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	¾ "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		}	1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
To be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND MURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes	On Demand		1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited;) and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3	Do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight.			
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3	Do.	2-51	"
Sight.		2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee			
4	Do.	at 2s.	do.
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	p. rupee.
"	4	"	2s. 0d. "
"	3	"	1s. 11¾d. "
"	2	"	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	"	1s. 11¾d. "
" on Demand		"	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand			1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

ધી બંબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Consulting Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	5	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે જોઇનટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacs of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs.

Board of Directors.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Chairman.
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " 6
" 3 " 5
From 15 days to 3 " 4

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances up